

Iraq says new heights retaken

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraq said Tuesday its forces recaptured two mountain peaks in a 16-hour battle with Iranian troops in the northern Kurdistan province. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the Balgha and Dobzah mountains, 2,379 metres and 2,314 metres above sea level, were "liberated, marking a new defeat for the rotten heads in Tehran." There was no immediate comment on the report from Iran. In recent weeks, Iraq's Fifth Army Corps mounted a series of assaults seeking to dislodge the Iranians from lands they occupy in Kurdistan, a mountainous region inhabited mainly by Iranian-backed Kurdish rebels fighting in Baghdad government for autonomy. But the Iranians still hold the key border towns of Halabja, Panjawn and Hajj Omran. Since April, the Iraqis have also retaken the Fao Peninsula and the oil-rich Majnoon Islands in southern Iraq. They have also retaken heights in the central sector of the 1,180-kilometre warfront.

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Armenia hit by strikes

MOSCOW (R) — Yerevan airport in Soviet Armenia has been closed after activists called a general strike in the republic over a territorial dispute with Azerbaijan, officials in the city said Tuesday. "The airport is at a standstill," a spokesman for the Armenian Foreign Ministry, contacted by telephone from Moscow, said. "The workers there are on strike in sympathy with the people of Karabakh," he added. The strike, believed to be the first affecting air services in the Soviet Union, was confirmed in Moscow by the government newspaper Izvestia and an official of the state airline Aeroflot. Residents of Yerevan said many factories in the city were also closed Tuesday while at others only some workers reported for duty. "The situation is confused, and tense," one Armenian said. In a report from the city, Izvestia said the strike call came after mass meetings involving thousands of people in Yerevan's Opera Square Sunday and Monday to discuss the situation in the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh. The region, part of the centre of an increasingly bitter row which the Soviet authorities in Moscow have not managed to contain.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Algeria, Morocco to link national power grid

RABAT (R) — Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nahi arrived in the Moroccan border town of Oujda Tuesday to attend ceremonies marking the linking of the two countries' electricity grids. The national news agency MAP said he would also discuss with his Moroccan counterpart Muhammad Fattah other areas of cooperation between the two neighbours.

Bhutto calls for Zia's ouster

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan opposition leader Benazir Bhutto Tuesday marked the 11th anniversary of President Zia Ul Haq's seizure of power with a call for his government to be ousted in elections due by the end of August. Bhutto, whose father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was overthrown by Zia in a coup on July 5, 1977, and later executed on disputed murder charges, urged Pakistanis to set aside petty differences and forge a united front. Her Pakistani People's Party observed "black day" with protest meetings and rallies throughout the country, but reports said these attracted mostly activists.

Jackson 'still in running' for vice-presidency

BOSTON (R) — Jesse Jackson insisted Tuesday that he was still in the running for the U.S. Democratic vice presidential nomination. Jackson, who was arrested last week on charges of rioting in Los Angeles, said he was "not in the final group of contenders." "My impression was that no decision has yet been made, and that's why the meeting was so fruitful and alive," Jackson said of his dinner Monday night at the home of Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, who has wrapped up the Democratic presidential nomination. "My name is a part of the process of consideration." But one campaign source told Reuters that Jackson, the first black to make a major bid for the presidency, was not among a group of five now receiving the closest scrutiny.

Suspected IRA man held in Belgium

BRUSSELS (R) — A suspected Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrilla was arrested by Belgian police Tuesday carrying a false passport and bomb-making manuals, a Justice Ministry spokesman said. Patrick Ryan, 35, was arrested Thursday when crack police units raided an apartment where he was staying in a fashionable suburb of the Belgian capital. "He is known as a supplier of funds and a person involved in buying arms for the IRA," the spokesman said. Ryan was arrested after surveillance by Belgian security services within a day of arriving here from Benidorm in Spain. A Belgian court Tuesday confirmed a 30-day arrest warrant under which Ryan will be held while police investigate what he was doing in Belgium.

Goulding, Gemayel discuss Higgins

BEIRUT (R) — U.N. Under-Secretary General Marrack Goulding had talks Tuesday with Lebanese President Amr Gemayel on the fate of a U.S. marine Colonel kidnapped in Lebanon in February. "We discussed the case of the kidnapped Colonel William Higgins as well as the (Lebanese) presidential elections due in the summer and U.N. peacekeeping troops in South Lebanon," Goulding told reporters after a one-hour meeting with Gemayel.

Kuwait wants compensation from Iran

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait will not send diplomats to Tehran before receiving compensation from Iran for damage to its embassy during protests last August, Kuwaiti officials said in remarks published Tuesday. The embassy was stormed by Iranian militants in protest at the deaths in Mecca of more than 400 Iranian pilgrims in clashes with Saudi security forces in July last year. Kuwait's two diplomats in Tehran were recalled. Iran's charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Mohammad Hussein Foroughi, said Monday the embassy was now open and staffed by a local employee. He said Iran had granted visas for two Kuwaiti diplomats to go to Tehran. But unnamed Foreign Ministry officials quoted by Kuwaiti newspapers denied that local employees were working and said the embassy still needed repairs. They said Iran had not yet responded to a request for compensation.

Cordovez leaves Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — U.N. envoy Diego Cordovez left Pakistan for Kabul Tuesday without talking to the leaders of the Afghan groups based in Pakistan. The seven-party alliance of fundamentalist and moderate groups refused to see Cordovez although alliance leader Syed Ahmad Gailani said last week he was not personally opposed to a meeting. At the weekend, Cordovez urged Afghans to settle who should rule the country after Soviet forces withdraw through a traditional Loya Jirga (grand assembly) of prominent Afghans.

Libya-Chad peace talks postponed

LIBREVILLE (R) — Chad and Libya have postponed until Thursday talks to settle a 15-year-old border dispute, Gabonese government sources said Monday. The sources, citing last-minute technical problems, told Reuters the talks, due to open Tuesday, would run from Thursday to Saturday in the Gabonese capital of Libreville.

Protests continue openly in Estonia

TALLINN (AP) — About a dozen protesters demanding freedom for three Estonian political prisoners have gathered more than 6,000 signatures during a five-day demonstration in downtown Tallinn. "We will continue the demonstration until they are freed or until the authorities give us an exact date for their release," Eve Parnaste said Tuesday as she carried a poster at the protest outside the Estonian supreme court building. She said the three political prisoners, all arrested within the past several months, had been demanding publication of a secret pact between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union that placed Estonia and the other Baltic republics, Lithuania and Latvia, under Moscow's control.

Ethiopia reports capture of Tigrean town

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — In an unusual report on rebel activity on the northern war front, Ethiopia announced rebel explosives destroyed seven vehicles in the Eritrean capital, Asmara, while troops recaptured a strategic Tigrean town. Addis Ababa radio reported Monday that the blasts in this Horn of Africa nation's second city went off Saturday and were among 14 unidentified explosive devices planted at garages of the government building construction department. State radio also said government forces Sunday recaptured Enda Selassie, a strategic town on the main road through western Tigre that was a major distribution centre for relief food.

Shultz heads for Far East

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George Shultz left Tuesday on a 2½-week trip that will take him to nine Pacific and East Asian nations, with defence and trade issues at the top of his agenda. The series of meetings begin with a three-day ministerial summit of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bangkok Thursday. The U.S. downing of an Iranian jetliner with 290 people aboard is also likely to come up in his meetings with foreign leaders.

Al Hussein receives Kuwaiti message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received a message from the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, dealing with the latest developments in the region and the outcome of the Algiers extraordinary Arab summit held in June, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

The message was delivered by Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber in an audience at Al Nadwa Palace. The audience was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qassem,



Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah Tuesday delivers a message to His Majesty King Hussein from the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah (Petra photo)

Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Tahaqun Hindawi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sbarif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, the Kuwaiti finance minister and members of the delegation accompanying Sheikh Jaber. Sheikh Jaber, who arrived here from Damascus on a short visit to Jordan, later left for home. The Kuwaiti minister's talks in Damascus were believed to have dealt with fighting between Palestinian factions in Beirut camps.

King, Klibi discuss post-summit situation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received at the Royal Court Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi and discussed with him the Arab situation in the aftermath of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Algiers in June and the international interest in the united Arab stand which resulted from the summit, in which the King played positive role.

Klibi praised the role played by King Hussein in support of Arab solidarity and reconciliation and said that the King had contributed to the positive Arab atmosphere which dominated the conference.

Klibi also thanked King Hussein for his continuous support for all Arab meetings and his valuable contribution to making joint Arab work a success.



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday confers with Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi (Petra photo)

Klibi arrived here Monday to attend a meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council which started here Tuesday (see page 6). The King also received the participants of the meeting. The audience was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qassem and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

Jordan condemns Jerusalem digging

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Tuesday condemned Israeli attempts to carry out excavation work near Al Aqsa Mosque and called on the Muslim World to stand united in the face of Israel and to extend financial and moral aid to the people in Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories to help alleviate their suffering and preserve the Islamic identity of the Holy City of Jerusalem.

In a statement issued Tuesday, and carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the ministry called on the international community and all international organisations and human rights panels to condemn "these immoral practices and to intervene with a view to putting an end to the bloodshed in the occupied territories and to halt all the Israeli practices and provocations."

The statement added that the ministry, "while deploring and condemning the excavation

started on July 4 by the Israeli authorities to construct a tunnel between Bah Al Magharbeh and Bab Al Gharameh, dismisses as baseless a claim by Radio Israel that the excavation was carried out after obtaining the prior agreement of the Jerusalem Awqaf Department and that the excavation work was suspended to cool down the Arab citizens."

The General Islamic Conference for Jerusalem also sent a cable to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar explaining the gravity of the situation, and called on him to intervene and put an end to Israel's moves and to ban the Israeli authorities from interfering in Al Aqsa Mosque affairs. The cable said that "such acts could only lead to further bloodshed and to exposing citizens to brutal and oppressive Israeli measures and pose a challenge to the feelings of the international community."

Party sidesteps key Gorbachev call

MOSCOW (AP) — The Communist Party conference approved Mikhail Gorbachev's call for an overhaul of the legislative apparatus but was silent on his proposal for a strong presidency, according to texts of conference resolutions published Tuesday.

In his speech last week opening the national conference he had called, Gorbachev said: "The president of the USSR Supreme Soviet should be granted sufficiently broad state authority powers."

"Specifically, the president could exercise overall guidance in the drafting of legislation and of major socio-economic programmes, decide on the key issues of foreign policy, defence and national security, chair the Defence Council" and name the prime minister of the council of ministers.

That would have made the presidency, now a largely ceremonial post, the focus of Soviet power. Most authority now rests with the party general secretary

— a post now held by Gorbachev — and the ruling politburo, a small body of top Communist Party leaders.

The resolutions adopted by the 5,000 delegates, as published Tuesday by TASS, the official news agency, were silent on the question of presidential authority.

The resolution on political reform did endorse creation of a new elective body, to be known as the Congress of People's Deputies, which would meet annually to set general policy and elect members of a smaller, full-time legislative council, the Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet now has 1,500 members who meet twice a year to give rubber-stamp approval to party policy.

It also would limit officials to two five-year terms in the same party or government office, eliminating the common practice of what amounts to lifetime tenure for many officials.

But the resolution said nothing

Washington 'regrets' disaster • Tehran 'reserves right for revenge' but warns against haste

Iran seeks U.N. debate on U.S. attack on plane

Combined agency dispatches

BAHRAIN — Iran Tuesday requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the shooting down of an Iranian civilian airplane by the U.S. navy while Tehran's military chief warned against hasty revenge saying a clumsy move by Iran would divert attention from worldwide condemnation of the U.S.

In Washington, the Pentagon said the Iranian airliner shot down by a U.S. warship in the Gulf Sunday was sending electronic signals which identified it as a military aircraft.

President Reagan told Congress that American forces had acted in self-defence and said he regarded the incident as closed.

The United States called the 290 people killed in the disaster "the latest innocent victims of a conflict that should have ended long ago."

In Beirut, a deadline for the killing of an American hostage in retaliation for the downing of the plane passed with no sign the threat had been carried out.

U.S. navy investigators arrived in Bahrain to find out how the USS Vincennes shot down the Iranian Airbus A-300 over the Gulf.

A navy spokesman said the

commander of U.S. forces in the area, Rear Admiral Tony Less, met the team of six experts headed by Admiral William Fogarty at Bahrain's international airport.

He said they would take as long as necessary to find out why the Vincennes fired missiles at the Airbus minutes after it took off on a flight from Bandar Abbas in Iran across the southern Gulf to Dubai Sunday morning.

U.S. politicians called Tuesday for America to pay reparations and apologise to Iran for shooting down the plane. But the White House said the investigation of the attack must be completed before the questions of compensation is addressed.

Presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater did disclose that within hours of the incident Sunday over the Gulf, the administration communicated to Iran's government

through private channels that the United States had had "no intention" of shooting down the plane.

The message said the United States did not deliberately target the aircraft and called the victims of the disaster "the latest innocent victims of a conflict that should have ended long ago," Fitzwater said.

Asked if the message could be construed as an apology — a move that House of Representatives Speaker Jim Wright suggested would be appropriate — Fitzwater said: "I won't characterize it."

Fitzwater said the message, which was delivered through the Swiss embassy in Tehran, indicated that first of all, that the United States expresses its deep regret to the government of Iran over the tragic loss of life.

"The statement noted the heightened state of tension which prevailed in the area. It noted the fact that there was no intention to target a civilian aircraft," he added.

Fitzwater said there had been no response from Iran.

Iran's U.N. ambassador called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to condemn the U.S. for shooting down the jet.

Ambassador Mohammad Jafar Mahallati also told a news conference that contrary to assertions by U.S. officials, the Iranian

(Continued on page 5)



Uniformed schoolgirls try to avoid breathing tear gas fired by Israeli troops during Sunday's clashes with Palestinians who protested Israeli excavations near the Haram Al Sharif complex in Jerusalem

Palestinians observe defiant general strike

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza observed a general strike Tuesday while underground leaders of the uprising issued two new leaflets urging them to widen acts of civil disobedience against Israel's occupation.

Israeli troops, meanwhile, shot and wounded a 17-year-old Palestinian in the chest during a clash with stone-throwing protesters in the West Bank city of Nablus, said an official at the city's Al Itihad hospital.

An army spokesman said the soldiers opened fire after a group of protesters hurled rocks at them from a rooftop in the city's bazaar early Tuesday. The hospital official identified the boy as Hatem Kilani.

Also Tuesday, the army demolished two homes belonging to Palestinians suspected of staging firebomb attacks in Bethlehem, the military command said.

Palestinian flags were hung on electricity poles in Arab Jerusalem, and police fired rubber bullets to disperse stone-throwing school students in the Jabel Mukaber neighbourhood.

Police spokesman Alex Lapidot said two teen-aged Palestinian girls were detained. There

were no reports of injuries. The proudest occurred as major cities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Nablus, Gaza City, Hebron, Jenin, Ramallah and Bethlehem, were

turned into virtual ghost towns by a strike that shut down shops and public transportation.

The 300,000 students in West Bank schools went without classes for the first of three days.

Dissidents pile pressure on Bourj Al Barajneh

BEIRUT (AP) — Palestinian dissidents bombarded the only hospital in Beirut's besieged Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp Tuesday, forcing its only surgeon and some of the medical staff to flee, police said.

At least seven people were killed and 24 wounded in fighting Tuesday between Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah fighters and Syrian-backed dissidents of Saeed Musa's (Abu Musa) Fatah-uprising breakaway faction, police said.

That raised the known casualty toll to 158 killed and 618 wounded since the battle for control of the Beirut camps broke out May 1.

The fighting flared Monday, shattering a lull that followed the fall of the nearby Shatilla camp to the mutineers June 27.

Police said 35 mortar rounds hit the four-story Haifa Hospital Tuesday. The only surgeon in the camp and another doctor, a general practitioner, and two nurses left the shantytown around noon (0900 GMT) during a brief lull.

A Fatah official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the evacuation left the shantytown with no surgeon to operate on the wounded.

He said only one physician, a

(Continued on page 5)



A watercolour drawing of Um-el-Kunndom

The site

This site is not a village but a complex consisting of a two-story house and a large stable. Built during the middle of the nineteenth century, it is the farmhouse of the Bisharat family from which they administered a large area of cultivated land. Situated on a lofty site, the mansion overlooks the surrounding plains of wheat that were once a breadbasket of the country. This site is 22 kilometres north-northeast of Ma'in, and it is approximately 800 metres above sea level. The plain east of Um-el-Kunndom starts with dark red soil from the hills that form the western border and gradually turns beige as it extends further towards the arid east.

The land west of Um-el-Kunndom is relatively rugged but more arable. The hills here are limestone covered with red soil; along the hillside, grooves run westward towards the Jordan Valley. The lofty hill on which the complex is situated has a number of caves and cisterns which might have played a major part in the choice of the site. There are no natural mountainous springs nearby, as one might normally expect, but traces of antiquities indicate that the site was settled during early log past. Caves and cisterns are some of the few architectural traces that are almost indestructible; they survive to provide shelter and water for new waves of settlers arriving to revive a site.

The oldest part of the mansion — a single room — is built on top of, or very close to, a cave, as an extension of a subterranean dwelling. When the settlers constructed rooms above the surface of the earth, caves were then used for storage and for keeping animals. "In winter people lived in caves and in summer they moved to goat-bait tents... Bedouins do not live in caves... there used to be Palestinian peasants living in caves that were plastered and furnished with built-in beds and grain silos.

In one cave south of the mansion were four or five bread

ovens. Four or five women would bake there, and before sunrise, bread would be ready. Both caves and cisterns were also used for storing wheat and straw. To get grain out of a cistern, a man would lower himself on a knotted rope, the knots affording a foothold. If the cistern had been closed for some time, sending someone down could be risky because of insufficient oxygen. As a way to test the air inside a newly opened cistern, a chicken would be sent down; if it survived the air was deemed fresh enough for a man to go.

Since water was hard to get, most cisterns were used for storing rainwater, gathered and directed into the ground by small channels. The cistern closest to the mansion was exclusively for the use of the owners. It was filled with snow each winter, and because of the good insulation of the earth, the water would stay cool for months.

The mansion is not only a rare example of sophisticated traditional architecture, it is also one of the most properly restored and maintained structures of its period in Jordan. It belongs to Mamdouh Bisharat who, for some time, has been doing restoration work to save the structure. Without his efforts only parts of this house would have survived.

Other examples of its type, mansions that were mostly constructed by masons from Palestine during the last century, are found mostly in Es-Salt. Only a few exist in a rural setting such as the Abu Jaber farmhouse, not very far to the east; Shraideh's Al Alali in Tibneh; the Nabili house in Hisban; one in Wadi Hisban; one in Kufranjeh, and a few others. These houses, unlike the typical fellahi house, were constructed by skilled builders who were specialised in cross-vault construction, a building feature typical of the West Bank.

No wood is used as a structural material; all traditional parts of these houses are made of masonry under compression.

The mansion in Um-el-Kunndom, whose parts were con-

structed at different times, shows no exterior ornamentation. The stonework in all four elevations is rough, especially on the first floor, the older section of the house.

Unlike the mansion of Tibneh, windows here have no detailed frames as seen from the outside, the openings in general are less frequent. To enter the first floor one may use either the doorway in the elevation facing west or the one in the elevation facing east. Both of these doorways lead to the main central room, a long rectangular space with a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The two doors set a strong east-west axis with an accurate orientation to the sun that, at a certain time of the year, sets with orange rays that enter from the eastern door, and fall upon a tall elegant cypress tree. Shapes of the doors are then seen in the dark mass of the mansion's shadow cast on the plain east of Um-el-Kunndom.

Butressed by the other rooms on the first floor (two on each side), the middle room is rectangular with the only barrel-vaulted ceiling in the house except for the barrel-vaulted ceiling of the stairwell. Similar to the liwan house of Samad, where a barrel vault is also placed between two cross-vaulted rooms, the Um-el-Kunndom house is larger in scale and more like two liwan houses put together, sharing one combined liwan.

The two rooms north of the middle room are connected to it with only one door that is lined up with another doorway leading outside, the third and least dominant entrance to the house. These two rooms are connected with an arch wide enough to allow the two spaces to be experienced as one. The recent uncovering of the vaults of this arch reveals some of the original building techniques.

This room (or two rooms) was traditionally used for storing grain, which explains the existence of an exterior door and the lack of large windows. Mamdouh's idea to use it as a small chapel fits nicely with the sub-

Um-el-Kunndom

The following article is the last of an eight part serial of Ammar Khammash's exhibition catalogue entitled *Notes on Village Architecture in Jordan*, which the Jordan Times is serialising. The work was part of the requirement for his Bachelor degree from the University of Southwestern Louisiana (USL). Photos and sketches appearing

with these articles were first exhibited at USL in March 1985. The publication of the book was funded by The Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation. The book is available for sale at the foundation's head office at the Housing Bank Complex.

dued daylight gently emanating from the small, high windows. Both parts of this space have cross-vaulted ceilings. The eastern part has the only two small windows, one to the east and the other to the north, and no niches. The western portion of the space has the two doors, no windows, and three niches — two big ones on the western wall and a small one in the southern wall.

The other two rooms south of the middle one are the oldest and most interesting. Both of them are connected to the central room and to each other, but only the door of the western room is presently utilised. This room, on the southwestern corner of the house, is the oldest. It seems to have been originally constructed with three doors and no windows; when the rest of the first floor was added, the west was converted to a window. The fact that it is the only perfectly square room in the house suggests that it is of earlier construction than the other rooms and was built by other masons. All the fenestrations of this room, the two doors and the "window," are identical in shape and dimensions with segmental arches and frames and sills treated as if the openings were leading to the outside. The floor of this room is higher than the rest, causing one to step down one or two steps when exiting. The precedence of this room is also borne out by an exterior detail on the southern elevation of the house: all the courses in the wall stop at a vertical line where a later addition to the wall had to connect.

On the southeastern corner of the first floor is the most beautiful interior, not only in this house, but, quite possibly, in any example of surviving traditional architecture of nineteenth century Jordan. This rectangular room has two barrel vaults that cross and bend their ends to reach the edges of the floor, leaving four vertical walls well framed in the shape of an arch. One feels well contained, hugged by the extended ends of the vault while they transmit the weight of the ceiling to the floor.

In this room the human body becomes the centerpiece as a result of the room's perfect proportions. The ceiling curves, thus eliminating any distant corners which normally occur when three flat planes meet. This enables one to stand at a focal point where the surfaces of the room surround, as a three-dimensional arcola, a nimbus of bright white line with a touch of Nile blue. The groins of the vaults pick up the faintest light on their tips and draw freehand — lines that extend and bend to cross in the centre of the ceiling.

When this room was constructed, one of these aesthetic considerations were in the builder's mind. They are the result of the limitations of a material that accepts only pure compression. These are the aesthetics of a strict mathematical solution. One more room on the first floor, an addition to the western elevation of the house, protrudes outside the main mass of the structure and has an exterior entrance. It is now being used as the kitchen, a function that might have been the same in the past because of the appropriate placement of a chimney in the western wall. This room has a cross-

vaulted ceiling that is different from all the others in the way it terminates in the four corners. Instead of the groins (edges where two vaults meet) descending to meet the floor and forming a square column in each corner, they are stopped at about half the height of the ceiling by four impostes, one in each corner. These impostes are simply large stones that have one corner corbelled out of the walls; thus the floor of this room is a simple rectangle because of these impostes.

Next to the entrance of the kitchen is a water cistern called "Bir El-Tahj" or the "Cistern of Snow," because it was filled with snow during the winter. To reach the second floor one has to ascend the steep staircase that starts from the southwestern corner of the large central room. After going a few steps up, one reaches an intermediate landing, part of which is in a niche-like space with a back wall that protrudes as a rectangle cantilevering 30 centimetres beyond the western elevation. Turning to the right one starts up stone steps with treads almost equal to risers; this makes the staircase steep and a bit tiring to climb. At the upper end of the stairs is a landing with beautiful, rose-coloured stone tiles. Looking back one sees the ceiling of the stairwell, a small barrel vault amply lit by two windows on the western elevation.

Tips of cypress trees with plains of golden wheat in the background come into view when one opens the wooden door at the top of the stairs and walks onto a vast terrace from which half of the Balqa plain is seen. Views towards south and west

are blocked by the three rooms of the second floor and the staircase respectively. On the southern side one sees three identical doors leading to three almost identical bedrooms. This part of the building was the latest addition, in the first half of this century.

Exhibiting a different method of construction than that used in the rest of the house, these three bedrooms have a different feel to them. From outside, the walls are made of smoothly hewn, even stones. Almost half as thick as those of the first floor, these walls are bearing a relatively lighter, flat roof. These rooms are roofed in a unique system that was only used for a few decades during the first half of the twentieth century. Steel "I" beams were placed .75 metre to one metre apart spanning the short distance (the three rooms originally constructed as one long room, later divided into three parts) so that the partitions between the rooms carry no weight except their own dead weight: a smart solution since these partitions are not aligned with the walls of the first floor.

With an excellent capacity to resist bending stresses, these beams relieved the tension of a flat ceiling, so that between the beams small compression barrel vaults could be constructed. Examples of this ceiling system can be found in Es-Salt, for instance, in the kitchen ceiling at the old English hospital. This type of construction represents a transition between the all-compression vault and the modern two-way concrete slab; it is an early example of incorporating products of the Western industrial revolution, and it marks the beginning of the rejection of local building technology. Steel put an end to the structural use of the arch, not only in Jordan, but everywhere.

The doorways of these three bedrooms have segmental arches with unusual keystones, for, instead of being in the usual shape of a wedge, they have a more complicated interlocking shape that, at least visually, appears more stable. The only other example of such a keystone that I can think of is the Ottoman building in Kufranjeh, where it is also part of a segmental arch very similar in size and shape but nicely ornamented with an eight-point star typical of the late Ottoman period.

Another room on the second floor worth mentioning is the small room on the southwestern corner of the terrace. Due to its placement above the staircase, it rises a few steps above the level of the rest. On the northern side of this room is a water reservoir; the most interesting detail here, however, is the ceiling, the only

square-domed ceiling in the house. Um-el-Kunndom is very pleasant in the summer. A continuous western breeze activates a playful draft throughout the heart of the house, a sibilant wisp of sound and fragrance coming from fields of dry wheat. On the hottest day one feels comfortable in this house, for the thick walls prevent the entry of the day's heat. Here the scences are fully content; one feels an inner harmony called forth by the architectural harmony of the surroundings.

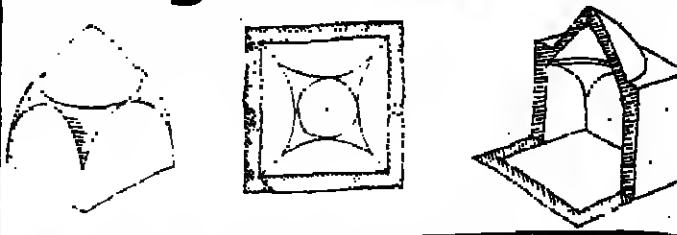
Two other important parts of the complex at Um-el-Kunndom are the madafeh (reception room) and the stables. The madafeh is located about 50 metres north of the main house, in the direction of the road to Amman and Es-Salt where the city houses of the Bisharat family are located.

As the main entrance to Um-el-Kunndom, the madafeh was the least private part of the house. It was used for receiving guests, for lodging travellers, for meeting and discussions, and it served as an office for farm business. This "satellite" facility was where interaction between owners and outsiders took place. The madafeh consists of two parts, a gateway and a large room, both spanned with cross-vaulted ceilings. The room, approximately 6x6 metres, is the largest one-room area with cross vaults in Um-el-Kunndom. There used to be a constant fire in the middle of the madafeh for coffee... there was a black slave called Faraj for making coffee and tea.

Stables were vital to a farm. The stables at Um-el-Kunndom are the best yardstick for measuring the local economy of this site. A large indoor space, the stables served a variety of purposes, as shelter for domestic animals and their food and as general storage space. The construction of these stables is a masterpiece. They are a collection of 16 cross vaults gathered as one big square space of approximately 600 square metres, with nine square columns of built-up stone placed on a perfect grid. Due to lack of fenestration, both in quantity and size, interior darkness hides the back walls and makes one feel the rhythm of modularity.

It most have been an architectural feat when these stables were built towards the end of the last century. The builders, who were brought from Palestine, erected an identical structure at the Abu Jaber farm. These two structures are probably the two largest covered areas in traditional Jordanian architecture.

Village Architecture



are blocked by the three rooms of the second floor and the staircase respectively. On the southern side one sees three identical doors leading to three almost identical bedrooms. This part of the building was the latest addition, in the first half of this century.

Exhibiting a different method of construction than that used in the rest of the house, these three bedrooms have a different feel to them. From outside, the walls are made of smoothly hewn, even stones. Almost half as thick as those of the first floor, these walls are bearing a relatively lighter, flat roof. These rooms are roofed in a unique system that was only used for a few decades during the first half of the twentieth century.

Steel "I" beams were placed .75 metre to one metre apart spanning the short distance (the three rooms originally constructed as one long room, later divided into three parts) so that the partitions between the rooms carry no weight except their own dead weight: a smart solution since these partitions are not aligned with the walls of the first floor.

With an excellent capacity to resist bending stresses, these beams relieved the tension of a flat ceiling, so that between the beams small compression barrel vaults could be constructed. Examples of this ceiling system can be found in Es-Salt, for instance, in the kitchen ceiling at the old English hospital. This type of construction represents a transition between the all-compression vault and the modern two-way concrete slab; it is an early example of incorporating products of the Western industrial revolution, and it marks the beginning of the rejection of local building technology. Steel put an end to the structural use of the arch, not only in Jordan, but everywhere.

The doorways of these three bedrooms have segmental arches with unusual keystones, for, instead of being in the usual shape of a wedge, they have a more complicated interlocking shape that, at least visually, appears more stable. The only other example of such a keystone that I can think of is the Ottoman building in Kufranjeh, where it is also part of a segmental arch very similar in size and shape but nicely ornamented with an eight-point star typical of the late Ottoman period.

Another room on the second floor worth mentioning is the small room on the southwestern corner of the terrace. Due to its placement above the staircase, it rises a few steps above the level of the rest. On the northern side of this room is a water reservoir; the most interesting detail here, however, is the ceiling, the only

square-domed ceiling in the house.

Um-el-Kunndom is very pleasant in the summer. A continuous western breeze activates a playful draft throughout the heart of the house, a sibilant wisp of sound and fragrance coming from fields of dry wheat. On the hottest day one feels comfortable in this house, for the thick walls prevent the entry of the day's heat. Here the scences are fully content; one feels an inner harmony called forth by the architectural harmony of the surroundings.

Two other important parts of the complex at Um-el-Kunndom are the madafeh (reception room) and the stables. The madafeh is located about 50 metres north of the main house, in the direction of the road to Amman and Es-Salt where the city houses of the Bisharat family are located.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO	WHAT'S GOING ON	FOR THE TRAVELLER	USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.
<p>JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-19</p> <p>PROGRAMME ONE</p> <p>16:00 Koran 16:15 Children's programmes 16:30 News summary in Arabic 16:45 Message from Cairo 17:00 Local series 17:15 Local programme review 17:30 News in Arabic 17:45 Arabic series 18:00 Local programme on women 18:15 Wrestling 18:30 News summary in Arabic</p> <p>PROGRAMME TWO 18:00 La France a la carte 18:15 News in French 18:30 Un O.D. de plus 18:45 News in Hebrew 19:00 News in Arabic 19:15 Three Up, Two Down 19:30 Documentary 19:45 Twilight zone: Time and Space 20:00 Yours to Command 20:15 News in English 20:30 Mini-series: "Breaking Up"</p> <p>RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW Tel: 774111-19</p> <p>07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 08:30 News Summary 08:45 Morning Show Cont'd 09:00 30 Minute Theatre 09:15 Songs from Movies 09:30 News Summary 09:45 Readings 10:00 Pop Session 10:15 News Summary 10:30 Pop Session 10:45 News Bulletin 11:00 The Young Sound 11:15 Concert Hour 11:30 News in Summary 11:45 Instrumentals 12:00 Old Favourites 12:15 Jordan Weekly 12:30 Pop Session 12:45 News Summary 13:00 Science Report 13:15 Music 13:30 News Desk 13:45 Date with a Star 14:00 Evening Show 14:15 News Summary 14:30 Evening Show Cont'd</p>	<p>TODAY'S EVENTS</p> <p>★ A permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle.</p> <p>★ A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel.</p> <p>★ Art exhibition: "Jordan 88". The Royal Cultural Centre.</p> <p>★ Art exhibition by Ahmad Ismail at the Petra Bank Gallery.</p> <p>★ Housing exhibition at the Plaza Hotel.</p> <p>CULTURAL CENTRES</p> <p>Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267 Jabal Amman Centre .. 643771 American Centre Library .. 641520 British Council .. 6361478 French Cultural Centre .. 637009 Goethe Institute .. 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre .. 642023 Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777 Hayat Arts Centre .. 665195 Hussein Youth City .. 6671916 Y.W.C.A. .. 664251 Amman Municipal Library .. 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843555</p> <p>MUSEUMS</p> <p>"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Hayat Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.</p> <p>Polish Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.</p> <p>CHURCHES</p> <p>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweilbeh, Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 661757. Terzastia Church (Roman Catholic), Jabal Lweilbeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 622451. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 679006, chaplain's residence tel. 601359. Arabian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 71133. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 677534. Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arabic Service Sunday 7 p.m., Rev. N. Smir, tel. 511294. Rainbow Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Inter-denominational-ecumenical English Service: Sunday at 6:30 p.m. tel. 822605, Rev. Veli. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) Tel. 815817, 821264.</p>	<p>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</p> <p>This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 532045, where it should always be verified.</p> <p>ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</p> <p>18:00 Agaba (RJ) 18:30 Cairo (RJ) 19:00 Damascus, Tripoli (PK) 19:15 Beirut (ME) 19:30 Kuwait (KU) 19:45 Rome (AZ) 20:00 Damascus, Sana'a (YI) 20:15 Cairo (MS) 20:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF) 20:45 Tripoli (LA) 21:00 Medina, Jeddah (SV) 21:15 Kuwait (TU) 21:30 Karachi (PK)</p> <p>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</p> <p>08:10 Istanbul (RJ) 08:15 Paris (RJ) 08:20 Athens (RJ) 08:30 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 08:45 London, Geneva (RJ) 08:55 Madrid, Rome (RJ) 09:05 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ) 09:20 Belgrade (RJ) 09:30 Baghdad (RJ)</p> <p>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</p> <p>08:10 Karachi (PK) 08:15 Beirut (ME) 08:20 Damascus (AZ) 08:30 Sana'a (YI) 08:45 Cairo (MS) 08:55 Kuwait (KU) 09:00 Riyadh (SV) 09:15 Jeddah, Medina (SV) 09:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) 09:45 Paris, Damascus (AF) 09:55 Tripoli, Damascus (PK) 10:00 Tunis (TU)</p> <p>DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</p> <p>07:45 Agaba (RJ) 08:00 Belgrade (RJ) 08:15 Vienna, New York (RJ) 08:30 Athens (RJ) 08:45 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 08:55 Istanbul (RJ) 09:00 Vienna, Chicago (RJ) 09:15 London (RJ) 09:30 Calcutta (RJ) 09:45 Riyadh (RJ) 09:55 Kuwait, Doha (RJ)</p> <p>PRAYER TIMES</p> <p>03:52 Fajr 05:28 Sunrise/Dhuhr 12:40 Dhuhr 12:45 Asr 19:57 Maghrib 21:28 Isha</p> <p>WEATHER</p> <p>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</p> <p>The weather will be relatively dry and warm, with westerly moderate and variable winds. In Agaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.</p> <p>Min/Max temp.</p> <p>Amman 20/37 Agaba 27/43 Deserts 21/40 Jordan Valley 24/42</p>	<p>EMERGENCIES</p> <p>Amman governorate 891228 Amman Civil Defence 198, 199 Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Quseibeh 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306 Ambulance 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade 198 First aid 630541 Blood Bank 778303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 622093 Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters 639141 Traffic police 6963901 Electric Power Co. 636814, 624881 Municipal water complaints 771258 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08)533060</p> <p>MONEY EXCHANGE</p> <p>Tuesday rates</p> <p>Local sell/buy rates in Jds</p> <p>Belgian franc (for 10) 95.6/ 96.6 Dutch guilder 177.6/ 179.4 French franc 59.4/ 60 Italian lira (for 100) 271/ 273 Japanese yen (for 100) 270.4/ 273.1 Swedish crown 57.9/ 58.5 Swiss franc 240.8/ 243.2 U.K. sterling pound 615.6/ 621.8 U.S. dollar 364.7/ 368.7 W. German mark 200.2/ 202.7</p> <p>HOSPITALS</p> <p>Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn. 642816 Akhil Maternity, J. Amn. 642441/2 Jabal Amman Maternity 642362 Mahas, J. Amman 636140 Palestine, Shmeisani 6641714 Shmeisani Hospital 669121 University Hospital 845045 Al-Musamer Hospital 66612727 The Islamic, Abdali 66612727 Al-Ahli, Abdali 6641646 Italian, Al-Muhajireen 7751126 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 7771013 Army, Marka 891611/5 Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50 Amal Hospital 674155</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>Jordan Television 773111/9 Radio Jordan 774111/9 Ministry of Tourism 642511 Hotel complaints 666412 Price complaints 661176 Telephone Information 661912 Jordan and Middle East calls 19 Overseas calls 17 Repair service 11</p> <p>NIGHT DUTY</p> <p>AMMAN: Dr. Munir Qasbi 898101 Dr. Adel 'Amari 812148 Dr. Awni Hawamdeh 823230 Dr. Yusuf Rashid 896301 First pharmacy 661912 Fernandes pharmacy 778336 Nasrallah pharmacy 637055 Nasrallah pharmacy 626272 Al Salama pharmacy 636760 Yacoub pharmacy 644945 Shmeisani pharmacy 637660</p> <p>TABAS: Dr. Al-Jahazi 776061 Al Qasi (Abn Joudah) taxi 743806 Wisan taxi 762723 Ra'ad taxi 898633 Ramada taxi 741572 Umayyia taxi 775780 Musall taxi 893932</p> <p>IRBID: Dr. 'Atallah Nasir (-) Al Shamsa pharmacy 985238</p> <p>ZARQA: Dr. Akram Haddad 645417 Khalil pharmacy 985417</p>

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

KHASAWNEH MEETS QATARI ENVOY: Information Minister Hani Khasawneh Tuesday received Qatari Ambassador Sbeikh Hamad Ibn Mohammad Al Thani who called at the minister's office to bid farewell at the end of his tour of duty in Jordan.

He said that the social services sectors' projected investments were JD 38,933,000 while the

By Nelly Lama
Special to the Jordan Times

Ismael studied art in Leningrad ("Repen") Academy of Art for seven years. He seemed very impressed with this institution which bases its form of education on academics and techniques acquired and developed throughout the years. He claims that it is very difficult to be accepted there. To remain there is no less difficult, for one should either keep a high standard of achievement or be sent to another institution. "You can identify the students of the academy by their power of composition and their depth of study and thought." His own work vouches for that, for, even though he paints and sketches in different styles, there is a deep understanding of nature, and of the medium utilised, that is common to all his works.

ART REVIEW

He loves photography and is studying it at the moment. But with such a feel for colour and such a masterful yet sensitive way of rendering nature as his, who needs photography?



Meeting to discuss developing children in pre-school years

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.)—A symposium is due to open here Wednesday at the Amra Hotel under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor to discuss a multi-purpose study on developing children in the pre-school years. The study, which was prepared

This interesting exhibition will last until the July 10.



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat delivers a speech to the pilgrims in Amman Tuesday (Petra photo)

Adding to the given legisla-

which were operated by Noor Ali according to an NRIFF official.

th team

Approved by the Board of Directors on 11/11/2014

The measures point out that any killings by stray bullets during weddings are to be considered as pre-meditated murders and that

opened and provided a better pharmacists.

The second course involves training in reading musical notes and singing, and the third, involves methods in leading the children at the primary stage in musical activities.

The Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs "is also involved in vocational training projects in

in police work and the process of lies.

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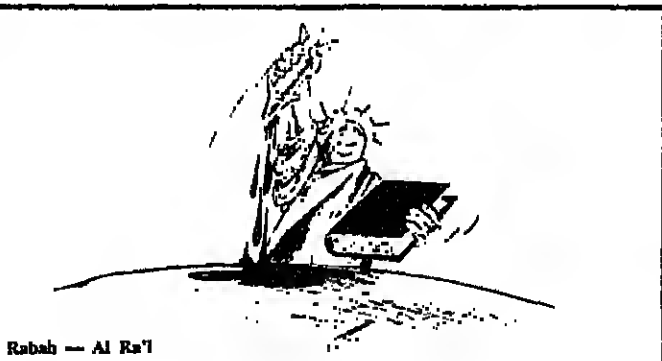
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Change hats

THE MEETINGS of the Council of Arab Economic Unity which opened yesterday are among the most important in the modern history of pan-Arab cooperation efforts, and will be watched closely by people throughout the Arab World who believe that pan-Arabism is a real force that must be translated into practical action on the ground. It is sad but true that most pan-Arab institutions that have been established during the past several decades have floundered, due to lack of financial support from the Arab states or to lack of initiative from within the organisations. It is also true that several pan-Arab ventures set up on commercial lines have shown singular success, such as the pan-Arab mining and drug industries firms. It is also heartening to see that several bilateral commercial ventures among Arab states have also succeeded, in such fields as shipping, air and land transport and industry.

The logical conclusion that we draw is not that pan-Arab efforts by nature are doomed to failure; rather, it seems that any pan-Arab venture must be soundly established and managed by professionals who are accountable to their shareholders, or to some other body. The failed institutions are those that were top-heavy with bureaucrats and burdened by lack of vision or mission. The demand among the people of the Arab World for joint ventures and cooperative efforts that span national boundaries is very great. We would hope that the Arab officials meeting here this week would take off their public official hats and put on their economic analyst hats — and work on the basis of the proven fact that quasi-privately-run firms with professional managers accountable to their seniors are always more efficient and effective than public sector bureaucracies.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Al Ra'i: Jordan 'takes deep pride'

KING Hussein paid a brief visit to Baghdad Monday in the course of on-going consultations and coordination between Jordan and Iraq in the light of Middle East developments and the recent Iraqi successes in the Gulf war. Needless to say that the King's talks with the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein dwell on the Iraqi victories in which Jordan takes deep pride and considers as one more step towards ending the eight-year long war. The Iraqi victories are bound to enhance solidarity among Arab countries and strengthen the Arab stand at the international level. Jordan and the rest of the Arab states believe that Iran should re-consider Iraq's bid for peace and end the suffering of the Iranian people. Iran should indeed think of the consequences of the prolonged conflict and opt for peace with its neighbours so that the Gulf region can regain stability and security. The King's talks with the Iraqi president also covered inter-Arab affairs and the outcome of the Algiers Arab summit meeting of last month. No one can deny that Amman, through its strong links with Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad, has been able to serve as a catalyst for solidarity among Arab countries.

Al Dustour: Iraq visit amidst rejoicing

KING Hussein's visit to Iraq came amidst that country's rejoicings over the Iraqi armed forces victories in the battles and the liberation of Iraqi territory from Iranian occupation. Perhaps there is no single Arab country other than Jordan which is more delighted over the Iraqi victories on the battlefield. The liberation of Majnoon Islands and other parts of the Iraqi lands served as a source of joy for all Jordanians who, under the King's leadership, have been supporting the Iraqi people with all their available resources to achieve success. Jordan, under King Hussein has been extending all possible support and help to the Iraqi people in their endeavour to defend the Arab homeland. For this reason, Jordan regards the victories at the eastern flank of the Arab world as a pan-Arab success in the struggle to protect the Arabs from external threats and to safeguard the honour of this nation. The King who conveyed to the Iraqi president his congratulations over these victories was expressing the feelings of Arab people in general and the Jordanian family in particular.

Sawt Al Shaab: First to support Iraq

KING Hussein who paid a visit to Baghdad Monday was the first Arab leader to call for all-out support for the Iraqi people in their just struggle to defend Arab soil. The King realised before others the dimension of the Persian conspiracies and the ambitions of the Tehran regime in Arab lands, and has pledged Jordan's total support for the Iraqi brothers in their efforts to repel aggression. Jordan has been supporting Iraq under all circumstances and in the face of all threats and acts of aggression, and did not wait like others to see the outcome of the battles before deciding on its stand. Jordan is certainly delighted and rejoicing over Iraq's victories, and takes deep pride in the achievements of the Iraqi armed forces to thwart the ambitious designs of the Persian invaders. With the Iraqi victories, a new hope is born within the Arab people and with the great achievements of the Iraqi brothers, the Arab nation feels more determined than ever before to forge ahead with a strong will and with greater resolve to achieve victory.

Much ink and many crocodile tears are being spilt over the hard and heavy duty of young Israeli draftees who are obliged to bash — and sometimes kill — quarrelsome Palestinian children in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Many Knesset speeches and quite a few articles in the Hebrew press discuss the irreparable harm done to the State of Israel by occupation, oppression and repression.

As a Jew and an Israeli, allow me to distance myself from these voices. I am against the premeditated breaking of arms and legs because this is sadism and cruelty of the worst kind. I am against the killing of 10-, 11- and 12-year-old children — children and not "youths" — because killing children is a monstrosity and killing civilians violates the Geneva Conventions. (And, incidentally, I am against the mutual killing of fighters because, somewhere, it is written, "Thou shalt not kill.")

I am against torture and any form of physical or psychological pressure applied to persons under interrogation — and this includes what the Landau Commission report calls "reasonable" pressure — because torture is against the basic tenets of human decency, democracy, law and justice.

Finally, I am against all other kinds of unusual and cruel punishment, repression and interrogation. Including deportation. I oppose all these things because they are wrong, immoral and illegal, according to internationally accepted moral standards and most national and international usages and laws as well. Not just because they will ultimately harm Jews and Israelis, as indeed they ultimately shall. I would equally oppose all the above should they have proved to be helpful in consolidating Israel or in strengthening the Jewish diaspora.

As a Jewish Israeli who believes in peace, likewise believe that peace, any lasting peace, is based on justice and humaneness. There is no way in which a just — or just a lasting — peace can be obtained through giving in to expediency, violence and national or group egoism.

Not all of Israeli society is guilty. More and more Israelis, from every social class and age group, are speaking out against the crimes in the occupied territories: Officers resign, soldiers who refuse to accept clubs as "personal equipment" go to gaol, high-school kids demonstrate against military service in the territories, intellectuals and artists organise, plain citizens march, journalists protest and — what is more important — report.

But all those who choose to keep quiet, obey and commit crimes, must accept their responsibility and know that, sooner or later, they may be judged as war criminals. This goes for misguided kids who have been turned into sadists by orders which grant them the power to cause pain and who have been indoctrinated to obey such orders, at all costs; an indoctrination that forces them to give, and at the same time feel, pain, leading them inexorably to feel/repent their guilt — with dire results well-known to psychiatrists. This also goes for officers, both

low- and high-echelon, who transmit criminal bone-breaking orders or who wink at soldiers carrying out acts of cruelty on their own initiative.

It goes for the chief of staff, General Dan Shomron, as long as he allows these things to go on and/or does not resign. It goes for the ruling triumvirate: Minister of Defence Yitzhak Rabin, who gave the order to beat, use force and apply violence; Deputy Prime Minister Shimou Peres, who did not resign and who condones Rabin's policy; and, of course, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud.

Yes, some may object, but what of the Palestinians? Has not the PLO killed civilians and maimed children?

It has. When it did, it took upon itself the responsibility and guilt of carrying out war crimes. The latest case in point is the assault, by three Fatah kamikaze fighters, of a civilian bus carrying passengers from Beersheba to the nuclear plant at Oran. During the hijacking and in the subsequent assault by security forces, the three Palestinians and three Jewish civilians were killed while several were injured — by shots coming from both sides.

Now, pro-Palestinian critics may object that three Jews died in the incident while during three months of rebellion, about 100 Arabs were killed by the military, police and Jewish settlers — not to mention the three Fatah officers assassinated by the Mossad in Limassol on Feb. 14, and for whom the PLO vengeance-raid at Oran was named. But the fact remains that the extremists inside

Fatah have gone back to the path abandoned about 10 years ago. Hitherto, most PLO factions had ceased such actions, while those few remaining in the zone of blood openly pledged, last April, to abandon this path; and kept their word up to now. Wadiah Haddad is dead and buried; George Habash pledged to stop operations abroad against civilians in order to return within the PLO fold; so did Abu Abbas of Achille Lauro "fame."

What then caused somebody in the PLO military command to decide upon the bus action? Internal political considerations were probably decisive: Through-out the rebellion only the name of Yasser Arafat has served as symbol — and not only among the pro-Syrians and Muslim fundamentalists but also among some of Arafat's rivals inside his own home-base. Yet whatever the reason for such actions against civilians, the responsibility of Palestinians committing war crimes is heavy indeed — almost as heavy as that of Shamir, Rabin or Peres.

Almost — but not quite: Because the Palestinians, as a people, as a group-entirety, have been dispossessed, deported and persecuted for dozens of years, have no land left, no laws to fall back on; and their acts of violence — even those condemned by international community — are acts of resistance against oppression and foreign domination.

There lies the difference: Israeli acts of violence are carried out against those they want to remove from and/or rule in the land — not against the Nazis, the

Inquisition or Chemilnetzky's Polish pogromists; while the Palestinians respond to Israeli violence of oppression and expulsion with the violence of terror.

We often have written on these pages, over the past 18 years, that only the co-existence of two states side by side can bring lasting peace. We still believe this. Others have often argued, over the past 40 (during which time the State of Israel has degenerated from an expression of the Jewish desire for self-determination to the present festering moral swamp), that the Palestinians should stop armed operations — outside as well as inside — and launch popular, civil disobedience.

This has now happened. The result: More than a thousand kids, women and men with broken bones, and more than a hundred dead, at the time of this accounting. And the Israeli leadership still fails to budge, refuses to give an inch.

The conclusion is therefore simple: Resistance, both armed and unarmed, was obligatory for the Palestinians. Without both, the ruling establishment in Israel will not move.

A warning is needed: Before the body-count rises on both sides, these men who misuse Israel, these war criminals, must go — and ultimately stand judgment by their peers. New Israeli leaders closer to old-time Jewish morals must take their place in order to begin the laborious

negotiations leading toward peace and co-existence.

As for world Judaism, the diaspora, the Jewish people — they must behave toward the present Israeli leadership of evil counsel exactly as the Chilean or the Salvadoran diaspora behave toward their own national leadership in Santiago or San Salvador; as toward forces of oppression that stand in the way of the Jewish diaspora's future and safety, threatening as well the future and the safety of "those within."

It is the duty of the Jewish diaspora to speak out — first of all for the sake of their own morals and only then for the sake of physical or economic safety. A Jewish diaspora leadership guilty of complicity with war criminals can no longer expect non-Jews to consider them victims, or heirs of victims, of the European genocide.

It is now clear that Israel's present rulers are leading their people to the collapse of Israel as a state — after having failed to prevent the partial collapse of Israel as a sane society. If Israel actually collapses, those Jews who supported the present rulers to the bitter end will find themselves at the end of the huge wave of anti-Semitic backlash, which must surely follow. Those Jews, "outside" or "inside," who do not fight now for the sake of human decency, may have no credit left to fight later on — for the sake of Jewish survival.

Maxim Ghilan is Editor-in-Chief of the Paris-based journal *Israel & Palestine*.

Chinese reformers watch Soviets

By Kathy Wilhelm
The Associated Press

BEIJING — Chinese reformists watched the Soviet Communist Party's open wrangling over economic and political change with keen interest but unwillingness to draw parallels to their own experience.

Indirectly, the Chinese have a stake in Soviet reform because it matches so closely their own efforts. Soviet success could stand as a testimonial to help convince foot-draggers in China.

But for practical and historical reasons, Chinese comment on the just-concluded Soviet party conference has been strictly impersonal.

"We are following the developments... and we hope that the reform in the Soviet Union will be a success," foreign ministry spokesman Li Zhaoxing said politely when pressed to comment.

The official Xinhua news agency, which issued detailed daily reports on the conference, called it crucial to the Soviets' domestic situation but did not comment on its possible impact on China's reforms or on Soviet-Chinese relations.

The parallels to China's experience are obvious.

Both countries want to revitalize economies grown stagnant under central planning, and both see the solution in reducing central planning and encouraging input from the long-forgotten individuals.

Just eight months ago, China's Communist Party held a landmark national congress at which it retired aging conservatives and pledged to move ahead full speed in separating party and government functions and streamlining the bureaucracy.

Chinese newspaper readers this spring were treated to unprecedented open debate among legislators on problems such as corruption and the need for democracy, much as Soviet readers were last week.

If one substitutes "kaifang" for "glasnost" and "gaige" for "perestroika," Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's appeals for openness and restructuring echo speeches made by senior leader Deng Xiaoping over the past decade.

But emphasising the similarities between their policies could be dangerous for Deng. While Soviet success would bolster his cause, Soviet failure would give Chinese conservatives a powerful argument for bailing change.

Chinese analysts believe failure is a real possibility. Xinhua commentator Tang Xuzhe emphasised the "big hurdles" the Soviets face, including changing the thought and behaviour patterns of countless bureaucrats.

Western observers say reform could be tougher in the Soviet Union than in China because central planning has been in place a generation longer, and there are fewer people around with a memory of how private markets work.

China's detachment also springs from opposition to the premise that Socialist countries should follow a common domestic line.

One of the factors in the bitter bilateral split in the early 1960s was Moscow's insistence that what was good for the Soviets was good for the Chinese.

Although China could claim to play "big brother" to the Soviets in reform, having started in 1978, it prefers not to give advice to Moscow in order not to hear any.

Deng frequently tells other Socialist leaders, most recently the visiting Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, that nations must conduct reform according to their own conditions.

Official detachment aside, Xinhua's detailed coverage of the Soviet conference showed the keenness of Chinese interest.

The news agency reported its opening and closing as flashes — the most urgent news bulletin. It carried detailed reports of each day's debates, along with interviews with Soviet citizens saying they want change.

Xinhua even gave lengthy reports of former Moscow party chief Boris Yeltsin's open challenge of party authority, a sensitive area in Chinese politics.

China has its own case of a high official dismissed for offending conservatives — Hu Yaobang. He was ousted last year after failing to speedily crack down on student pro-democracy demonstrations.

Hu, like Yeltsin, sinned by being too far ahead of his fellow reformers. There is speculation that he and supporters may be lobbying behind the scenes for his rehabilitation.

But in allowing Yeltsin to make his plea before such a large gathering and reporting it in the media, the Soviets showed they are far ahead of the Chinese in the kaifang, or glasnost aspect of reform.

China still keeps its party squabbles private.

India's opposition competes for leadership

By Rajendra Bajpai
Reuters

NEW DELHI — India's opposition parties agree the best way for them to topple Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is to unite.

But squabbling has already begun over who should be the new leader should Gandhi lose a general election due by the end of 1989.

The man at the centre of the row is Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Gandhi's former finance and defence minister, who led the opposition to an overwhelming victory in a parliamentary by-election last month.

The win in Allahabad, Gandhi's ancestral hometown in the heart of his Congress (I) Party's power base in Uttar Pradesh state, has led to unity moves among opposition groups along with much agonising over who should lead them.

Several opposition leaders proclaimed Singh the man best suited to take on Gandhi and this angered other senior opposition members who regard themselves as more suitable to fill the post.

The by-election was the first united action by fractious opposition leaders since the Janata Party collapsed in 1979. The subsequent leadership debate and media attention has embarrassed Singh. On Friday, he was at pains to explain he was not interested in the job but only in uniting the opposition.

"It will be a national disaster if I become the prime minister," he said in an interview with the Hindustan Times.

He said he had twice quit the government and had no reason to return. "Why should a man who had twice sought divorce marry again?"

Few believe his protestations.

Singh has been in the limelight ever since he quit the Gandhi government last year and accused it of collecting commissions on huge defence deals, a stand which won him moral and political support.

Congressist S. Mulgaokar said in the Indian Express: "All having

been said, the fact has to be recognised that it is because of V.P. Singh that corruption has become the most important issue in the country's politics."

"He has now emerged, in spite of several faltering steps, as the natural leader of the forces

opposing the Congress (I) against all doubts," he added.

India's previous attempt to merge disparate opposition groups collapsed in 1979 with the fall of the Janata Party government, the first non-Congress Party rule in New Delhi.

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Vincennes captain says he will bear burden of shootdown

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The captain of the USS Vincennes, who mistakenly ordered an Iranian passenger jet shot down with the loss of 290 lives, says he would bear the burden of his decision the rest of his life.

"This is a burden I will carry for the rest of my life," said Captain Will Rogers III, commander of the Vincennes, who ordered the attack thinking an Iranian fighter jet was approaching.

"But I did what I had to do to protect my ship and the lives of my crew," said Rogers in a statement to the Pentagon, portions of which were released to the press Monday.

"I and I alone am responsible for any actions taken by the Vincennes."

Last May the Vincennes joined about 36 U.S. warships in the Gulf in what the Reagan administration said was an escort mission to protect freedom of navigation in the waterway.

said the Vincennes was engaged with Iranian gunboats when the decision was made to fire on the jet.

Rogers, in an interview shortly after taking up position in the Gulf, said he did not regard Iran as an enemy and was optimistic that the arrival of his ship and its advanced technology might even lower the chances of clashes.

Defence analysts said commanders of American warships in the Gulf were working in a crowded war zone with rules of engagement that put them under a severe strain in deciding when to open fire.

These rules, revised after the May 1987 attack on the U.S. frigate Stark by an Iraqi jet, were in use Sunday when the Vincennes shot down the Iranian jetliner.

Brent Scowcroft, a former White House national security adviser, said the Gulf situation was worsened by the fact that many aircraft flying overhead in the war zone are civilian aircraft.

"This is an unusual situation," he said on television.

"It discloses the war-peace atmosphere in the Gulf. It puts a severe strain on the military commanders over there now. It's very challenging," Scowcroft said.

Mosque prayers in Dubai

In Dubai, chanting Iranians at a memorial service in a Dubai mosque Monday called for retaliation against the United States for the downing of the Airbus.

"We will retaliate against U.S. military, political and economic interests," Iranian cleric Hojatoleslam Sayed Raza Borghai told more than 200 people at an emotional gathering.

Mourners in Dubai, where the Iranair Airbus was due to land before it was shot down, responded with raised fists and chants of "Down with America."

Iranians make up about 15 per cent of Dubai's population of 450,000 and have links with the entrepot-trade port going back generations.

Gulf states voice condolences to Iran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Gulf states have expressed their condolences to Iran at the shooting down of an Iranian Airbus with 290 people on board, and renewed calls for an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates issued similarly-worded statements over their national news agencies Monday and Tuesday.

Oman said it had sent a cable of condolences to Iran.

"The kingdom, as it expresses its consolation to the families of the victims of this accident, looks for a rapid end to this destructive war between two Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran," the Saudi Press Agency quoted an official source as saying.

King Fahd said Monday that Saudi Arabia must be prepared to confront any sudden events that might result from the incident.

At a cabinet meeting, King Fahd spoke of "complications that might arise which would require more alertness and care and complete preparedness to confront any sudden event." Information Minister Ali Hassan Shaer said.

Relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran have been tense since July last year, when fighting between Iranian pilgrims and Saudi security forces in Mecca killed more than 400 people. Riyadh cut diplomatic ties in April.

"The cabinet listened to the custodian of the two holy places (King Fahd) in a comprehensive analysis of the current course of events and their political and military dimensions," Shaer said in a statement carried by the Saudi Press Agency.

King Fahd stressed Saudi determination to "defend the holy places and the Prophet's Mosque," saying: "the kingdom will not be lax by a hairbreadth in carrying out this great duty."

TWA hijack trial opens in special Frankfurt court

FRANKFURT (Agencies) — A Lebanese accused of murder and air piracy in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA jetliner to Beirut went on trial Tuesday under heavy security in a Frankfurt courtroom.

Mohammad Ali Hamadi entered the courtroom wearing a light-blue open-neck shirt, no tie and dark blue trousers. He was clean-shaven, although he had previously worn a beard.

The trial opened amid heightened West German concern that growing tensions in the Gulf could have repercussions for a West German hostage still being held by pro-Iranian kidnappers in Lebanon.

After several brief recesses, the trial was later adjourned until Thursday, following several procedural disputes which the court must consider.

Hamadi, in his only statements on the first day of the trial, simply gave his name and asked for a new interpreter and replacement

of one of his defence lawyers.

Hamadi is charged with involvement in the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines (TWA) flight from Athens to Beirut in which U.S. navy diver Robert Stethem was shot dead at point-blank range and his body dumped onto the airport runway.

Police with machine-guns ringed the specially-built courtroom, erected at a cost of DM 12 million (\$7 million).

Journalists and members of the public entering the court were body-searched and had their bags run through metal detectors. The court was shielded from the public gallery by a bullet-proof glass partition.

Hamadi sat behind a fibreglass panel to protect him from possible assault from the witnesses.

Much of the morning's proceedings were taken up with wrangling over a court-appointed translator, whom the defence objected to, saying he had taken part in Hamadi's questioning in prison by investigators from the federal criminal office.

The court rejected the motion. Heiner Mueckenberger, heading a panel of eight judges, asked Hamadi to identify himself, to which the defendant replied in accented German: "I am Mohammad Ali Hamadi, but the main thing here is the question of the translator."

Hamadi's behaviour was in stark contrast to a brief appearance as a witness at the trial in Dusseldorf earlier in the year of his brother, Abbas Ali Hamadi. He then had a long beard, appeared sullen, shouted at the judge and gave a defiant clenched-fist salute.

Many questions remain unanswered over Iranair downing

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. and Iranian versions of the downing of Iranair Flight 655 differ on at least three major points, including whether the jetliner was warned and whether it was outside a commercial air corridor.

The two countries also contradicted each other on whether the U.S. navy cruiser USS Vincennes knew the plane was a commercial airliner.

In addition to those points, there are a number of unanswered questions in the wake of Sunday's missile attack on the Iranair Airbus in the Strait of Hormuz, which Iran said killed 290 people.

Radio warning

At a news conference Sunday confirming that the United States shot down the plane, Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the Vincennes sent seven warnings to the Airbus, three on civilian radio channels and

four on military channels. None were answered, he said.

Mohammad Jafar Mahallati, Iran's ambassador to the United States, said Monday on ABC Television's "Good Morning America" programme that "we definitely reject that there has been any warning and this case could be verified by international, independent investigation."

The U.S. contention was partially supported by the Italian navy, which was escorting an Italian cargo ship through the strait at the time.

The Italian naval vessel Espero heard the Vincennes send four radio warnings to the pilot of the Iranian plane, but there was no response, according to a navy official in Rome.

The Italians didn't say if the four broadcasts were the military warnings referred to by Crowe. Nor did the Italians say if their radios were monitoring commercial traffic.

Crowe said the plane was hit by one missile; the Iranians say it was struck by two.

The plane's location and height at the time of the attack also were subjects of disagreement.

Crowe said the Iranian plane was six to eight kilometres outside the established air corridor for the heavily travelled region. That statement was also supported by the Italian naval officials.

But Mahallati rejected the U.S. argument. "It was, indeed, in the recognised corridor," he said.

In addition, U.S. officials said the plane was at 2,743 metres, but the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said the airliner was at 2,286 metres.

Target identification

The third major contradiction is whether the navy knew what it was shooting at. Crowe said navy officials believed the plane was U.S.-made F-14 flown by Iran.

But Mahallati said: "It was a premeditated attack, it was a

cold-blooded murder."

President Ronald Reagan Monday described the incident as "an understandable accident." Asked about Iranian claims, the president declared, "Well, I don't go much by what the Iranians say — ever."

"We're talking about an incident in which a plane on radar was observed coming in the direction of a ship in combat and the plane began lowering its altitude," he said. "And so I think it was an understandable accident to shoot and think that they were under attack from that plane."

Reagan's statement raised one of the unanswered questions, which had been first asked Sunday after Crowe's statement that the plane was descending towards the Vincennes.

If the plane had just taken off from Bandar Abbas enroute to Dubai, as Iran said, it likely would not have been descending at the point where it was hit, said a Pentagon source, who declined to be identified.

System failure?

Another unanswered question is why the Aegis air defence system aboard the Vincennes was unable to distinguish the Airbus from the much smaller F-14 fighter jet. The navy repeatedly has described Aegis as the world's most sophisticated electronic defence system that could differentiate among different fighters.

Also unclear is whether the plane's transponder was working and if not, why not.

Transponders, used routinely on all commercial flights, continuously broadcast identification information about a plane, according to a spokesman for the International Civil Aviation Organisation. That information includes the name and number of the flight, along with type of aircraft.

The European-built Airbus is far larger than the F-14, which the United States said to Iran during the reign of the Shah. The Airbus is 54 metres long, compared to only 19 metres for

the F-14.

Crowe said that difference was less apparent because the Iranian plane was coming straight at the Vincennes. "One of the most difficult problems is from a radar blip, particularly from a head-on target, to identify the type of aircraft," he said.

The darkened radar screens show only lighted blips, not images of planes in profile, said a source who has witnessed demonstrations of the Aegis system.

Blips are smaller if the plane is coming head-on than they would be if the plane were scanned sideways, the source said.

A Pentagon source, who had also seen Aegis demonstrated, said: "You have to know how to read the screens. It's not spelled out in simple black and white, particularly if they didn't have the transponder on."

The transponder, also known as an "identification friend or foe" device, or IFF, sends out continuous electronic signals

detailing the identity of a plane. They are standard on all American commercial planes.

'Mixed signals'

Crowe has said U.S. officers concluded that they were dealing with a military craft in part because of electronic transmissions from it. Broadcast reports said the Iranian plane was issuing two sets of signals: one civilian and one typically used by military craft.

Crowe said the Vincennes was looking specifically for F-14s. Iran only has four or five working F-14s, but they are the most capable warplanes in the Iranian inventory and thus the United States considers them to be the most threatening Iranian air weapon.

The working F-14s were recently moved from northern Iranian bases to Bandar Abbas, chiefly because Iran has suffered ground defeats in its war with Iraq. The Airbus took off from Bandar Abbas.

'Fast on the draw'

Another factor, the sources said, is that the Vincennes was the first Aegis-class cruiser to operate inside the Gulf itself, rather than from Oman or northern Indian Ocean. The ship had only been in the Gulf for little more than a week.

"They had to be extremely alert, perhaps more than they had been when they were operating south, because they knew what an expensive and high-value target the Aegis ship was," said one source.

In addition, the Vincennes' brief tenure in the Gulf meant that its crew were not used to the enormous amount of commercial traffic that coexists there with the military.

"It's incredibly busy, with ships and planes, and it takes a while to get used to it. The Vincennes may have been a little green and that means they may have been a little fast on the draw," one official said.

Iran seeks U.N. debate on U.S. attack

(Continued from page 1)

Airbus was sending out "normal signals... to all radar that it was a civilian plane."

Mahallati said an apology from the United States "cannot wash away the blood," but said the U.S. administration should apologise, withdraw immediately from the Gulf and take a neutral stand in the Iran-Iraq war.

He said he met Tuesday with Security Council President Paulo Nogueira-Batista of Brazil and requested an urgent meeting of the council on Sunday's attack.

There was no official announcement of a council meeting.

The United States says the ship's commander mistakenly believed the civilian aircraft was an F-14 jet fighter preparing to attack his ship. Reagan says the United States will not withdraw from the Gulf.

Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, named last month as acting commander of Iran's armed forces, said Washington hoped for a clumsy move to divert attention from the downing of the airliner.

"We do not permit ourselves to give up revenge. But the timing is up to us, not America," Tehran Radio quoted him as telling parliament, where he is also speaker.

Reagan, reporting on the attack to Congress, described it as regrettable but said the Vincennes had acted in self-defence in using ship-to-air missiles. He said the incident was closed.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said he hoped the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), a U.N.

body, could carry out an inquiry on the spot.

Rafsanjani's statement in Tehran, meanwhile, indicated a split among Iran's leaders over retaliation for the tragedy.

Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, the designated successor to spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said the time was ripe for attacks against U.S. interests around the world.

But Montazeri appeared to have received a rebuff from Khomeini himself, who said he should support Rafsanjani — although Khomeini also called for all-out war against the United States and its allies.

Western analysts said Iran's more moderate leaders would want to play down the incident and concentrate efforts to improve foreign ties. They said Iran could also benefit diplomatically by holding back while world condemnation focussed on the United States.

Reagan said he took seriously Iranian threats of retaliation.

In Beirut, a man purporting to speak for the radical pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad told a local radio station the group would kill one of 10 American hostages held in Lebanon. There was no way of verifying the statement.

Islamic Jihad holds two Americans — Terry Anderson, Middle East bureau chief for the AP, and academic Thomas Sutherland.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said President Ali Khamenei had told world leaders of state that Iranians recognised it as their undeniable right to revenge the blood of the innocent.

Iran said it would hold memorial services in Tehran Tuesday

and Wednesday for the Airbus victims — including 66 children — as search teams pulled more naked, mutilated bodies from the Gulf waters. About 200 have been found so far.

The officer in charge of the search said the exploding missile from the Vincennes had scattered bodies and wreckage in a radius of up to eight kilometres.

He said divers were looking for wreckage and the remains of the missile in water about 34 metres deep.

Aviation sources in the Gulf questioned the U.S. account of the tragedy. They said the airliner was probably climbing when hit, not descending as the Vincennes reported.

The Washington Post said a post-action report from a U.S. frigate in the area also contradicted the Vincennes.

The captain of the cruiser said: "This is a burden I will carry for the rest of my life."

Both the United States and Iran have put their embassies on alert. Iran's ambassador in Bonn, Mehdi Ahari Mostafavi, said Iranian diplomats in NATO states had been warned of possible U.S. attacks.

Party sidesteps Gorbachev call

(Continued from page 1)

about the duties of the presidency, noting only that the congress would "elect by secret ballot the president of the Supreme Soviet."

It was not immediately clear whether the 13-member politburo had moved to block Gorbachev's plan.

Andrei Gromyko, the longtime Soviet foreign minister and politburo member, was elevated to the presidency of the Supreme Soviet by Gorbachev, but he performs the largely ceremonial functions of head of state, while Gorbachev wields power as head of the politburo and the Defence Council.

A senior party spokesman told reporters Friday night, just after the conference ended, that delegates had approved the general secretary's proposal when they adopted seven resolutions in the final hours of the four-day session, which Gorbachev had called to review his national reform programme.

The spokesman, Central Committee Secretary Alexander Lukyanov, said the party meeting, the first in 47 years, had agreed to the proposal to give the powers Gorbachev requested to the president.

He said the body also approved the general secretary's more con-

servative plan to have the party leader at every level — local, regional, republic and national — stand for election to head his or her government council, or Soviet. The plan would consolidate party and government power in one person, who would have to be elected not only by the party organisation but by the lawmakers as well.

Gorbachev did not say specifically the general secretary should seek the presidency of the national Soviet. But Lukyanov said the conference approved the plan for party leaders at all levels, clearing the way for Gorbachev's election to the new presidency next year.

The texts of the resolutions, however, were not made public until Tuesday, the day after the politburo met and ordered party and government bodies to "act without delay" in implementing the conference directives. The politburo also said a meeting of the policy-making Central Committee would be held later this month to discuss how to implement proposed political reforms.

A senior Soviet official, when asked Monday what was delaying publication of the resolutions, said simply: "Editing." But the official, speaking with the understanding he would not be identified, gave no indication substantive changes were being made.

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PLO dissidents step up pressure

(Continued from page 1)

general practitioner serving with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and five nurses remain in the camp.

Neither the Palestinian officials nor the police would identify any of the medical staff who evacuated or those who remained at the hospital.

The Fateh official, reached by telephone in Bourj Al Barajneh, said the hospital's two top floors were "badly damaged."

He said none of the staff or patients were hurt. Haifa hospital is run by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society.

Police said nine seriously wounded Palestinian civilians were evacuated from Bourj Al Barajneh by two Algerian doctors during the noon lull. But they would not say where the wounded were taken.

A Libyan-sponsored cease-fire called for 9 p.m. (1800 GMT) Monday was rejected by the dissidents.

Police said Arafat's loyalists, defending their last stronghold in Beirut, were pouring mortar rounds, rocket-propelled grenades and machine gun fire onto the dissidents.

The Fateh official said his men repulsed eight attempts by the dissidents to storm the camp before dawn Tuesday.

Abu Musa's fighters have launched at least 21 assaults since Monday, seeking to regain bases they lost in the camp when Arafat's fighters pushed them out of Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatilla several weeks ago.

They took Shatilla in several days of heavy fighting, but have been so far unable to break through the defenses of Bourj Al Barajneh.

Jordan urges AESC to back Arab League organisations

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times economics correspondent

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Tuesday called on Arab states to take decisive action by promptly endorsing recommendations made by an eight-member ministerial committee to revive the work of financially-bankrupt Arab League organisations.

Addressing a special session here of the Arab Economic and Social Council (AESC), Rifai said that 29 months of deliberations and consultations by the Arab Economic and Social Council (AESC), the committee and Arab governments was enough, and that it was time to implement the final draft of recommendations that aim at supporting pan-Arab organisations and councils.

"The world today is stormed by fast changes and developments," Rifai told 13 Arab economy and finance ministers and representatives from five other Arab states. "It has become clear that effective regional arrangements have begun to impose themselves on the world political and economic map." He said the world was turning towards supporting regionalism and blocs.

Delivering a speech on behalf of his Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, he predicted that the end of this century "will witness changes in the balance of power in favour of regions that are capable of interacting through coordination and integration."

"Our Arab Nation, which shares a common destiny, religion, language, thought and history, today faces challenges aimed at the security of its states and peoples alike," he warned. "Time is racing fast and the unnecessary postponement of important decisions would be nothing but a waste of time, which is running short."

Stressing the importance of decisive action, he acknowledged that decisions on supporting Arab institutions "are but the beginning of a long road of reform, adjustment and rectification."

"The needed process of putting these decisions to practical implementation is a long one," he said. "But it is the only way to the survival of our organisations for which we have exerted great efforts, spent much of our resources and time."

Rifai called on Arab states to uphold resolutions adopted at the Amman extraordinary summit conference, particularly in relation to fulfilling financial commitments to specialised pan-Arab organisations and councils.

In another speech at the opening session of the three-day meeting, Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi reminded Arab states of commitments they made at successive Arab summit

conferences towards backing pan-Arab action.

He underlined the importance of "developing the pan-Arab organisational structure" and its sectoral and comprehensive systems and of "assessing the performance of institutions with the aim of improving efficiency and enhancing cooperation and coordination and removing the duplication in these organisations' work."

Klibi pointed out that in essence, "our meeting today is in implementation of resolutions adopted by Arab leaders in 1980."

Strained inter-Arab relations, Klibi said, were responsible for the pessimism regarding the validity of pan-Arab institutions and have weakened the determination of Arab states to continue building economic integration.

"It is no secret that the responsibility for the success or failure of Arab organisations will be shouldered primarily by member states," Klibi said.

Syrian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Mohammad Al Imadi said in a speech that it was

important that the experts' proposals regarding Arab League organisations be tackled within the legal framework drawn by the regulations and resolutions adopted by the Arab League and the economic council.

"This would help guarantee that decisions we reach will be implemented to achieve the higher goals we aspire for," Imadi told the meeting. "It must not escape us that decisions we take here will have direct and immediate effects on the future of Arab action and the course and direction of its development," he added.

Official sources told the Jordan Times they expected Arab ministers to approve most of the recommendations made by a special working group entrusted to study the situation and find solutions to the organisations' financial problems.

They said the working group, headed by Lebanese acting prime minister and economist Salim Al Hoss, was in favour of merging organisations with similar functions and eliminating other departments.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (centre) addresses CAEU meeting (Petra photo)

Saudis plan aluminium smelter in Yanbu

BAHRAIN (R) — A major Saudi industrial group has invited investors to help build a \$750 million aluminium smelter in the Red Sea industrial city of Yanbu, Gulf-based industry sources have said.

The plant, initially to produce 240,000 tonnes a year but expandable to 360,000, would be one of Saudi Arabia's biggest privately-owned ventures and its first aluminium smelter.

It is the latest in a series of projects planned in Gulf Arab countries that promise to make the region a major international power in aluminium.

As world aluminium prices soar to record highs, Gulf investors hope to take advantage of the region's cheap energy.

Preparations continue to hold fourth expatriates' congress

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Arrangements for the fourth Jordanian Expatriates Congress and topics to be taken up by the participants in the annual event, which is to open Monday, July 11, will be explained by Transport and Telecommunications Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan at a press conference Thursday.

Haj Hassan, who will address the press in his capacity as acting minister of labour and social development, will also chair a meeting Thursday for the higher committee charged with making preparations for the congress, which will be held under Royal patronage, in order to discuss the finishing touches for the meeting.

Director of expatriates affairs department at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development

Azmi Al Muhtaseb said that special committees formed to register the participants will embark on their task Thursday through Sunday at the Al Hussein Youth City, and will provide expatriates with information, cards and the congress's badges.

A draft agreement on the establishment of the projected holding company by Jordanian expatriates and the company's statutes will be a major topic of discussion at the meetings.

The expatriates will also be expected to discuss the company's housing, agricultural, industrial and other investment projects which will be implemented in the Kingdom through the projected company whose capital will be JD 5 million.

deliberations on the following day.

The conference is expected to tackle a host of important subjects pertaining to currencies, monetary policies in the Arab World and other affiliated topics. Jordan's delegation to the conference will be led by Central Bank of Jordan Governor Hussein Al Qasem.

Others look for 18.4 million or slightly more.

But there is general agreement that OPEC output now exceeds demand after refiners built up substantial stocks during April, May and June.

The sources said the gain in OPEC's June production mainly reflected higher output by the United Arab Emirates (UAE). They estimate it exceeded its group quota by 400,000 barrels daily.

UAE output is likely to rise again in July.

The Gulf state has said it regards its OPEC production quota as unfair and has told oil companies they may pump up to 1.1 million barrels daily from Abu Dhabi — one of the emirates — in July. The UAE quota is 948,000 barrels.

Iraqi production was estimated at 2.6 million barrels daily in June. Iraq refuses to accept group output restraint because it was not awarded a quota as big as that of Gulf war foe Iran.

Excluding Iraq, the group's ceiling for its overall output is set at 15.05 million barrels daily. Production by the 12 members who have been assigned quotas was in excess of this by about 300,000 barrels in June.

W. German trade surplus rises

BONN (R) — West Germany's trade surplus rose in April but its production of industrial goods was virtually unchanged in May, the government said Monday.

The Federal Statistics Office said West Germany's trade surplus rose to 9.5 billion marks (\$5.2 billion) in April from 8.6 billion (\$4.7 billion) in March.

Industrial production in May fell 0.1 per cent from April's level, the economics ministry said.

West Germany has run large trade surpluses despite a decline in the dollar last year which made its goods more expensive for foreign buyers.

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AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for July 5, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	398808	JD 367254	381
Top three companies:			
Darco for Housing and Investment	139841	JD 71945	120
Arab Bank Ltd.	450	JD 50899	14
Jordan Finance House	54835	JD 49352	3
Parallel market:	24115	JD 8513	—
Development bonds:	100	JD 1080	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6985/95	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2145/55	Canadian dollar
	1.8230/40	Deutsche marks
	2.0555/65	Dutch guilders
	1.5170/80	Swiss francs
	38.1/38.2	Belgian francs
	6.1570/1400	French francs
	1354/1355	Italian lire
	134.40/50	Japanese yen
	6.291/96	Norwegian crowns
	6.6560/6610	Swedish crowns
	6.9150/9200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	437.30437.80	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The share market overcame earlier lethargy to close higher in a resource-led buying surge following the Australian dollar's recovery. The All-Ordinaries Index closed up 11.4 points at 1,571.5.

TOKYO — Share prices closed higher, ending three straight losing sessions, after a softening of the dollar eased concern among investors. The Nikkei Index surged 216.78 points, or 0.79 per cent, to 27,577.17.

HONG KONG — Stocks closed slightly lower in lacklustre trading, partly due to Monday's holiday on Wall Street. The Hang Seng Index ended 5.71 points lower at 2,681.91.

SINGAPORE — Prices recovered slightly in the afternoon in moderate trading. The Straits Times Industrial Index rose 1.19 points to 1,095.66.

BOMBAY — Share prices fell sharply for the second successive day amid fears of further protests over government plans to tax stockbrokers and jobbers on their turnover.

FRANKFURT — Shares ended higher in confused but active trading. The bourse's electronic price display system was out of action all day. The Commerzbank Index, calculated at mid-session, rose to 1,483.0 from Monday's 1,475.4.

PARIS — Shares ended near their highs in moderate trade with volume centred on a few key stocks, notably luxury goods group LVMH. The 30-share Bourse Index ended 0.72 per cent higher.

ZURICH — Prices closed steady to higher supported by the firm dollar and overnight gains in Tokyo. Turnover was moderate. The All-Share Index added 5.8 points to 882.3.

LONDON — Shares traded at their highs in late business, responding to a recovery on Wall Street. By 1427 GMT, the FTSE 100 share index was up 7.5 points to the day's high of 1,855.5.

NEW YORK — Stocks were little changed, drawing no strength from a besitant dollar and an unchanged bond market. The Dow 30 stayed about unchanged at 2,132 and declining issues narrowly led gainers in moderate trading.

Comecon opens talks

PRAGUE (R) — Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal opened a meeting of communist government leaders Tuesday aimed at revitalising their 10-nation Comecon trading alliance. Premiers of seven countries attended the start of the three-day session in Prague. Hungary, Cuba and Vietnam were represented by deputy prime ministers.

"In spite of some positive changes, we must see, however, that we are only at the beginning of reconstruction, from the viewpoint of both individual countries and integration as a whole," Strougal said in an opening speech.

Under debate at the closed regular session were a collective production strategy for 1991 to 2005, the creation of a convertible currency within the grouping, new ties with the European Community and possible structural changes in the organisation itself.

But efforts to eliminate widespread inefficiency within the trading bloc are being hampered by the differing pace of economic reform among the allies.

Romania and East Germany, highly centralised systems which say they have no need for the sort of restructuring going on in the Soviet Union, are particularly opposed to any rapid shake-up of Comecon, formally known as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, delegation sources said.

At a meeting of Comecon communist party economic secretaries last month, Czechoslovakia's Jozef Lenart pointed to disagreements within the bloc.

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Real Madrid appeal to be heard next week

GENEVA (R) — Spanish champions Real Madrid's appeal against Hans of Michel Gonzalez and Hugo Sanchez will be heard on July 13, the European Football Union (UEFA) said Tuesday. Michel was suspended for nine UEFA competition matches for abusing Swiss referee Bruno Galler after Real's European Cup semifinal second leg tie at PSV Eindhoven in April. The ban would keep him out of Real's entire European Cup campaign next season and could even eliminate him from part of the following season if the club qualifies for Europe again. Sanchez was suspended for three matches for the same offence and the club was fined 75,000 Swiss francs (\$30,000). UEFA press spokesman Ruedi Rothenbuehler said the appeal would be heard in Geneva on the day after the draw for the first round of UEFA's three major club competitions. The appeal board would also consider pleas by Greece and West German club Bayer Leverkusen against punishments handed out in Munich last month by UEFA's control and disciplinary committee, he said.

Polish midfielder to join AEK Athens

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — Polish international midfielder Miroslav Okonski is to move from West German first division Hamburg to AEK Athens, Hamburg officials said Tuesday. They said Hamburg's new trainer Erich Ribbeck and AEK president Stratos Gidopoulos had agreed on a deal worth more than one million marks (\$550,000). Okonski, who has played 27 times for Poland, had been expected to join Belgian club Anderlecht. The 29-year-old player moved to Hamburg from Lech Poznan in 1986.

Mansell decision expected this week

LE CASTELLET, France (R) — British racing driver Nigel Mansell is expected to make an announcement on his future later this week. Mansell, runner-up in the World Championship for the last two years in a Williams, has had a miserable 1988 with not a single top six finish in his credit. Ferrari's Italian driver Michele Alboreto is due to be replaced next season by an "aggressive competitive driver," according to a team spokesman Monday. Mansell is favourite to take over and this could be confirmed Thursday or Friday ahead of the British Grand Prix at Silverstone with Mansell racing in front of his own fans. But the issue is not clear-cut. It is understood Williams are keen to match any offer Ferrari may come up with. A 1989 contract worth between two and four million pounds sterling (\$3.35-6.70 million) has been mentioned.

French schooner claims sailing record

PARIS (AP) — A French schooner has claimed a world's record for a non-hull crossing of the North Atlantic, sailing 2,810 miles (5,224 kilometres) in eight days, three hours and 29 minutes, organisers of the sailing venture said Monday. The Phoebe, owned by flamboyant French businessman Bernard Tapie, arrived Sunday night at Lizard Point near Falmouth in extreme southwest England from Ambrose Point near the Port of New York. The coast guard in Falmouth confirmed the ship's arrival time. The four-masted, 74-metre-long (244-foot) Phoebe was to dock in the Brittany port of St. Malo Monday evening, where it was to be greeted by French officials and news media. The crossing bettered a record set in 1905 by Charlie Barr, whose monohull schooner Atlantic travelled the same distance in 12 days, four hours, one minute and 19 seconds, said Bruno Trouble, a spokesman for the Phoebe. Trouble said the new mark would be submitted for official ratification by the French Sailing Federation, which would consider it in the next few days. The record also would be submitted for inclusion in the Guinness Book of World Records, he said.

Johnson and coach bury differences

TORONTO (R) — World champion sprinter Ben Johnson and his coach have cleared up some misunderstandings between them and will resume training together, an official with Johnson's local track club said Monday.

Earl Ross, who 25 years ago founded the optimistic track club, told Canadian press in an interview Monday that he met with Johnson and his coach, Charlie Francis, last week.

"We sat down and said 'what are the problems?' and there didn't appear to be any," said Ross.

Reports circulated last month that Johnson and Francis had decided to split up over differences concerning Johnson's recuperation from a leg injury.

Francis apparently wanted Johnson to accompany other members of the optimistic club on a European tour so the team therapist could work on the sprinter's left hamstring, which was first injured in February and then again in May.

Johnson decided he wanted to go to the Caribbean Island of St. Kitts to see his personal physician.

Johnson, who under Francis's guidance set a world record of 9.83 seconds in the 100 metres at last summer's World Athletics Championships in Rome, had told some reporters he would coach himself in preparation for the summer Olympics.

Ross said his meeting with Francis and Johnson revealed that "an awful lot of the problems were just misunderstandings all the way around."

"Ben is in a very, very positive (frame of) mind right now," said Ross. "He's ready to head for the gold medal at Seoul and the less he has to stand back and analyse, the better."

Masur comfortable at Hall of Fame tennis

NEWPORT, R.I. (R) — Fourth-seeded Australian Wally Masur feels right at home on the lawns of the Newport Casino and settled right in on Monday by scoring a first-round victory at the Hall of Fame Tennis Championships.

Masur, who upset John McEnroe on his way to the round of 16 at Wimbledon, defeated American Mike Bauer of the U.S. 6-2, 7-6 in his opening match.

"I like the surface, I like the tournament," said Masur of the only grass court event remaining on the U.S. tour.

"Back in Australia, we all learned how to play on grass. The kids today, however, are now learning on hard courts."

Roger Smith of the Bahamas, ranked number 138th, scored the first upset of the tournament when he rallied from a set down to beat seventh-seeded American Matt Anger 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Edberg overpowers Becker power to grab glory

LONDON (R) — Stefan Edberg of Sweden demonstrated brilliantly in becoming Wimbledon men's champion that in grasscourt tennis he who has the greater power does not necessarily achieve the glory.

The expectation that the sheer strength of Boris Becker's game would dominate the rain-interrupted final which ended Monday was reflected in the West German's status as an overwhelming favourite.

After all, the 20-year-old former champion had confirmed his affinity for the fast lawns of the All England Club by rocketing through his first six matches which included confrontations with title-holder Pat Cash and world number one Ivan Lendl for the loss of only one set.

And in the final itself, which started Sunday, Becker's fierce acquisition of the opening set in which he won six of the last seven games after losing the first three can hardly have bolstered the third-seeded Edberg's confidence.

But the tide turned in the second set in which Edberg, in his first Wimbledon final, prevailed 7-2 in the tie-break and it was at a cost of just 11 service points in the third and fourth sets that he won the match 4-6, 7-6, 7-2.

Just as Jimmy Connors discovered in his memorable upset defeat by fellow-American Arthur Ashe in 1975, Becker found there is more to grasscourt

tennis than striking the ball with intimidating force.

He found himself confronted by a man with a more complete all-court game. Edberg's second serve is perhaps the best in the game, his speed about the court is breathtaking and the quality of his volleying, on this occasion at least, without equal.

Whereas in his earlier matches Becker had required only one or two strokes to win a point, against Edberg's rock-solid, sufficed volleying he found after three or four shots he was still engaged in combat.

It was all too much for the young West German who was seeking to become champion for the third time before his 21st birthday following his wins here in 1985 and 1986.

He admitted he had been drained by his earlier exertions. "I was beating the defending champion, I was beating the number one," he said of his wins over Cash and Lendl. "And when I came to the final it was like 'what the hell am I doing here? I've done already everything I have to do, and still I have to win it. That I think is what made it so difficult for me.'"

But it is doubtful that even

without the physical hurt he felt from those matches he could on the day (or rather days) have overwhelmed a man in such sublime form as Edberg.

"After I won the second set I felt very comfortable," Edberg said. "I was serving so well, volleying so well, he didn't know what to do."

The final was also a triumph for a man who keeps his aggression and self-confidence deep within himself.

Becker wears both on his sleeve. There is a bellicose air about the way he plays the game and he taunted the Swede before the tournament with a remark about his mental hardness. "He will lose not because he isn't good enough but because he thinks he isn't good enough."

But there was no smugness from Edberg when asked about this assessment after the final. "Mental strength, well, I've proved something to myself. And to other people," he said quietly.

In the final rally of the match there was a hint of a concession from Becker that he had at last recognised Edberg to be a doughty fighter.

The Swede was standing before him at the net as Becker bore down on a simple backhand. Two or three times in the match the West German had taken advantage of such a situation to rattle his opponent by driving the ball straight at him.



Stefan Edberg

Yachtsmen call for rulebook changes

LULEA, Sweden (R) — In the yachting rulebook, nothing is plain sailing.

At last week's World Championship for 12-metre yachts, sailing tactics in the water off this northern Swedish port paled to insignificance compared to the onshore antics of the rulebook experts.

But many yachting lovers, keen to open their exclusive world to a wider public, now feel that tentative steps being made towards simplifying the rules and protest procedures should be speeded up.

"They are also mindful of the money that can be pulled into the sport — the formula one category of yacht racing — if they can nurture and maintain the popular interest kindled by recent dramatic America's Cup campaigns."

The rules have been changed so that more decisions are now being taken on the water, and that is good," said Goran Pettersson, jury chairman at the Lulea Championship.

"Personally, however, I would like to see that trend develop further," said Pettersson, one of the sport's top names.

In yachting, a spectacular win on the water can account for nothing if the losing skipper can find a rulebook loophole, mount a protest and get the decision overturned by the jury.

At last year's World Championship races off Sardinia, two of the three races in the final were decided hours later in the jury room after Japanese yacht Ben-

gal, with Colin Beasbel at the helm, was penalised for illegal blocking.

New Zealand, the eventual winner, was also penalised in the second race for crossing ahead of Bengal during a pre-start tussle in the second race.

"We need to find a way of dealing with these rule infringements on the water," Beasbel said after.

In the past year, the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU) have introduced a system of floating juries who watch the race from an accompanying boat and mete out on-the-spot punishments to an offending

yacht, such as 270-degree turns. But a large number of the rules are considered too complicated to interpret from a boat, and are brought back to land for final consideration.

Seven onshore protests were scrutinised during the Lulea races, the jury considering complaints over changes in the course, alleged blocking, false starts and collisions at turns.

A final decision on most of the protests was not known by the end of the day, and in one case it took a full 36 hours before a result was ordered. In a vital match between New Sweden and the eventual winner of the championship, Kookaburra III.

Younger McEnroe loses in debut as a tennis pro

BOSTON (R) — A new McEnroe took centre court on the Professional Tennis Circuit Monday but it turned out to be a short coming-out party at the \$415,000 U.S. Pro Tournament.

Patrick McEnroe, the younger brother of former world number one John, made his debut as a pro by losing 6-2, 6-1 in the first round to fellow-American Jimmy Arias.

Patrick won \$1,309 for his 73 minutes on court.

McEnroe may not yet have the shots, but there appeared to be no lack of self-confidence despite the defeat.

"Believe it or not I feel encouraged," said McEnroe, who will turn 22 this Thursday. "I know everybody will look at the score and think I got my butt whipped, but I was in the games and controlling points."

A recent graduate of Stanford University, McEnroe's lack of tournament play seemed to be a factor. When it came to the big points on McEnroe's serves, it was Arias who came through. He broke in six of seven service games.

S. Korean dissidents call for co-hosting Olympics

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Hundreds of dissidents and students chanting "Yankee go home," marched through the city Monday to demand the Olympic games be shared with North Korea.

Up to 2,000 protesters marched for more than two miles (three kilometres) through the heart of Seoul as thousands of riot police lined sidewalks and stood guard at intersections.

The marchers carried "joint Olympics" and "reunification" as they paraded with yellow, blue and white banners and hands beating drums and cymbals. Marchers yelled slogans at the evening rush hour crowds and scattered thousands of leaflets calling for peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Some 500 protesters staged a peaceful march Monday in the southern port of Pusan to back the call for peaceful reunification. Riot police with shields and batons lined sidewalks in Seoul to keep marchers on sidewalks. Scattered shouting and pushing erupted as protesters trying to march in the road lashed out at police with banners and troopers used shields to force them back.

Police permitted the march, saying it was the first time in recent years that militant dissident groups had been allowed to stage a street march.

Thousands of police escorting the march easily outnumbered the protesters. Additional police units waited in sidestreets in case of possible clashes.

Dissident leaders denounced the government of President Roh Tae-Woo and the United States. They called for expulsion of the 42,000 U.S. troops based in the south under a defence treaty.

Dissident leader Kye Hoon-Jae demanded the North be allowed to co-host the Olympic games that start Sept. 17 in Seoul. He said co-hosting would speed reunification, while keeping the games for the South would impede reunification.

"A joint Olympics is the only way to open the way for immediate reunification," he said as listeners cheered.

North Korea is demanding to co-host the Olympics, but the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has said the games can only be awarded to a single city. The North has said it will boycott the games if it cannot co-host them.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



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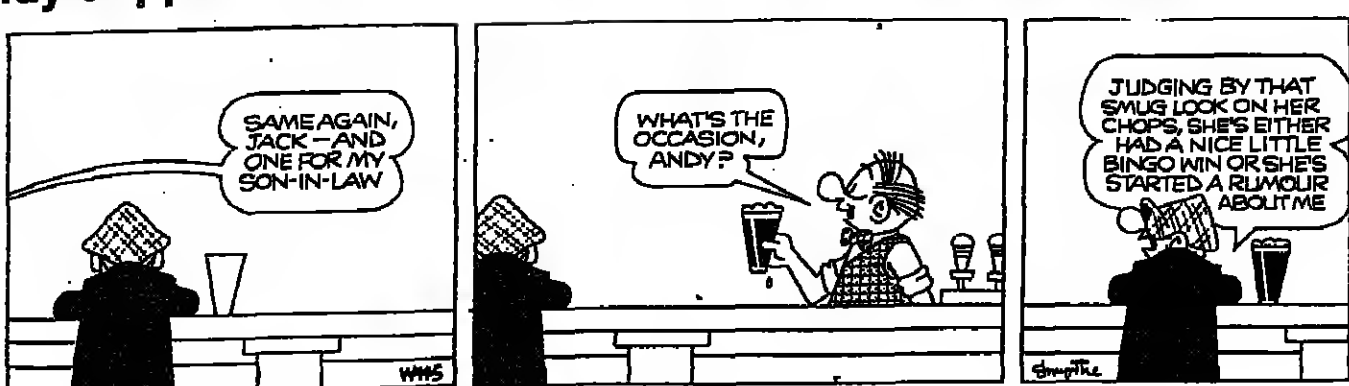
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